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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/896,963	06/29/2001	Minna Partanen	4925-117	9991

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551 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1210  
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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, JENNIFER T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2674

DATE MAILED: 12/03/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/896,963

Applicant(s)

PARTANEN ET AL.

Examiner

Jennifer T Nguyen

Art Unit

2674

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 June 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27,31-58 and 62 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27,31-58 and 62 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

### DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

#### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 10-16, 18, 20, 21, 24-27, 31-33, 35, 37, 38, 41-47, 49, 51, 52, 55-58, and 62 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aharonson (Pub. No.: US 2002/0114516) in view of Gough et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,559,942).

Regarding claims 1 and 32, referring to Fig. 7, Aharonson teaches a user interface for a handwriting recognition system used with a visual display having a screen (12), said interface comprising: means for opening a window (14) in said display (12), said window having boundaries which define a contrasting area on the display (12) and the visual display is part of a mobile telephone [0029], [0035], [0042], [0043], and [0046].

Aharonson differs from claims 1 and 32 in that he does not specifically teach the window is semi-transparent window and the semi-transparent window permitting a user to view features of a portion of said display over which said window is opened. However, referring to Fig. 5, Gough teaches a semi-transparent window (76) and the semi-transparent window (76) permitting a user to view features of a portion of said display over which said window is opened (col. 8, lines 36-54). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

Art Unit: 2674

the invention was made to incorporate the semi-transparent window as taught by Gough in the system of Aharonson in order to provide a system in particular are ideal to view a document at the user's convenience and eliminate the difficulty for the user when interact to the small display screen.

Regarding claims 2, 11, 33, and 42, the combination of Aharonson and Gough teaches semi-transparent window is opened automatically when said user activates said input device at a point on said screen (i.e., selecting one point on the screen) (col. 7, lines 39-42 of Gough).

Regarding claims 4, 7, 35, and 38, the combination of Aharonson and Gough teaches that means for permitting said user to alter said size of said semi-transparent window after said semi-transparent window opens (col. 8, line 55 to col. 9, line 3 of Gough).

Regarding claims 6 and 37, the combination of Aharonson and Gough teaches means for permitting said user to move said semi-transparent window to a new position in said display from said predetermined position after said semi-transparent window has been opened (col. 8, lines 55-67 of Gough).

Regarding claims 10, 13, 41, and 44, the combination of Aharonson and Gough teaches window closes automatically upon elapse of a predetermined time interval during which no touching of said touch-activated screen occurs (col. 8, lines 7-11 of Gough).

Regarding claims 12, 26, 43, and 57, Aharonson teaches means for generating a visual representation of said movement of said input device implement by said user across said screen [0035].

Regarding claims 14, 31, 45, and 62, Aharonson further teaches the input device is a touch-activated screen [0031] and [0045].

Regarding claims 15 and 46, referring Fig. 7, Aharonson teaches a user input system (i.e., stylus and digitizer) for use with an electronic device (i.e., mobile phone) [0042] and [0045], comprising: an input device; a visual display having a screen (12), said screen including means for generating an output signal in response to a signal generated by said input device [0035]; means for opening a window (15) in said display in response to said signal from said input device [0043], the window having boundaries which define a contrasting area on said display and being sized to receive input from said input device [0043], said input including at least one manuscript character (i.e. B); means for recognizing said at least one received manuscript character; and means for displaying said at least one recognized manuscript character on said visual display [0035].

Aharonson differs from claims 15 and 46 in that he does not specifically teach the window is semi-transparent window and the semi-transparent window permitting a user to view features of a portion of said display over which said window is opened. However, referring to Fig. 5, Gough teaches a semi-transparent window (76) and the semi-transparent window (76) permitting a user to view features of a portion of said display over which said window is opened (col. 8, lines 36-54). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the semi-transparent window as taught by Gough in the system of Aharonson in order to provide a system in particular are ideal to view a document at the user's convenience and eliminate the difficulty for the user when interact to the small display screen.

Art Unit: 2674

Regarding claims 16, 25, 47, and 56, the combination of Aharonson and Gough teaches semi-transparent window is opened automatically in response to said input from said input device (col. 7, lines 39-42 of Gough).

Regarding claims 18, 21, 49, and 52, the combination of Aharonson and Gough teaches means for permitting said user to alter said size of said semi-transparent window after said semi-transparent window is opened (col. 8, line 55 to col. 9, line 3 of Gough).

Regarding claims 20 and 51, the combination of Aharonson and Gough also teaches that means for permitting said user to move said semi-transparent window to a new point in said display from said predetermined position after said semi-transparent window has been opened (col. 8, lines 55-67 of Gough).

Regarding claims 24, 27, 55, and 58, the combination of Aharonson and Gough teaches window closes automatically upon elapse of a predetermined time interval during which no touching of said touch-activated screen occurs (col. 8, lines 7-11 of Gough).

4. Claims 3, 8, 9, 17, 22, 23, 34, 39, 40, 48, 53, and 54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aharonson (Pub. No.: US 2002/0114516) in view of Gough et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,559,942) and further in view of Carroll et al. (Patent No.: 6,121,960).

Regarding claims 3, 17, 34, and 48, the combination of Aharonson and Gough differs from claims 3 and 34 in that it does not specifically teach semi-transparent window opens in predetermined size and position relative to said point on said screen. However, referring to Fig. 4, Carroll teaches semi-transparent window (i.e., virtual keyboard window) opens in predetermined size (i.e., normal screen size) (col. 10, line 40) and position relative to said point on said screen (i.e., lower portion of screen) (col. 3, lines 40-41). Therefore, it would have been

Art Unit: 2674

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the window opens in predetermined size and position relative to said point on said screen as taught by Carroll in the system of the combination of Aharonson and Gough in order to allow user manage the device conveniently.

Regarding claims 8, 9, 22, 23, 39, 40, 53, and 54, the combination of Aharonson, Gough, and Carroll teaches contrasting area is of a color which is different from a color of said portion of said display over which said window is opened (col. 4, lines 15-17 of Carroll).

5. Claims 5, 19, 36, and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aharonson (Pub. No.: US 2002/0114516), Gough et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,559,942) in view of Carroll et al. (Patent No.: 6,121,960) and further in view of Engholm et al. (Patent No.: US 6,642,936).

Regarding claims 5, 19, 36, and 50, the combination of Aharonson, Gough, and Carroll differs from claims 5, 19, 36, and 50 in that it does not specifically teach means for automatically increasing said size of said semi-transparent window when said user touches said touch-activated screen at a point on said touch-activated screen which is outside said borders of said semi-transparent window after said semi-transparent window has been opened, said increased size of said semi-transparent window including said point on said touch-activated screen which is outside said borders. However, Engholm teaches means for automatically increasing said size of window when said user touches said touch-activated screen at a point on said touch-activated screen which is outside said borders of said window after the window has been opened, said increased size of said window including said point on said touch-activated screen which is outside said borders (col. 2, lines 14-44). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of

Art Unit: 2674

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the means for automatically increasing size of the window as taught by Engholm in the system of the combination of Aharonson, Gough, and Carroll in order to provide a quick and easy way to zoom in/zoom out for a window display.

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-27, 31-58 and 62 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Jennifer T. Nguyen** whose telephone number is **703-305-3225**. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri from 9:00-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **Richard A Hjerpe** can be reach at **703-305-4709**.

**Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, DC. 20231

**Or faxed to: 703-872-9306 (for Technology Center 2600 only)**

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, sixth-floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is 703-306-0377.

JNguyen  
11/26/2004

  
**REGINA LIANG**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**